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Robinson Intellectual Property Law Office, P.C.
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EXAMINER	
WANG, JACK K	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/594,308	ARAI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JACK WANG	2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *06 October 2011*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-8, 20-21, and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Twitchell, JR. (Pub # US 2004/0082296 A1), and further in view of Yagi et al. (US Patent # 6,774,470 B2).

Consider claim 1, Twitchell, JR. teaches a product management system comprising: a first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1); a second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1); and a reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) for at least one of reading information stored in a semiconductor device ((RFT) (130, Fig. 1) and writing information in the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1), wherein a first packing material (120, Fig. 1) for packing a product (134, Fig. 1) is provided with the first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1), wherein a second packing material (184, Fig. 1) for packing the first packing material (120, Fig. 1) is provided with the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1), wherein the product (134, Fig. 1) is provided with the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1), wherein the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) can communicate with the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the first resonance circuit (110, Fig. 1), and wherein the first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) can communicate with the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) and the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1).

Twitchell, JR. does not teach wherein the first resonance circuit comprises a first antenna coil and a first capacitor, wherein the second resonance circuit comprises a second antenna coil and a second capacitor.

In the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the resonance circuits (1, Fig. 3) comprises an antenna coil (3, Fig. 3) and a capacitor (2, Fig. 3) [0032] for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Although Yagi et al. does not specifically teach the first and second resonance circuit. However, since the first resonance circuit and second resonance circuit are performing same function and contained same structure. Therefore, these resonance circuits are identical redundant circuits, which considered as design choice for the particular application and do not render a patentable weight.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the first resonance circuit comprises a first antenna coil and a first capacitor, wherein the second resonance circuit comprises a second antenna coil and a second capacitor as shown in Yagi et al., in Twitchell, JR. device for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Consider claim 2, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein a communication method between the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the first resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1), a communication method between the first resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) and the second resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1), and a communication method between the second resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) and the semiconductor device (130, Fig. 1) are identical to each other [0010].

Consider claim 3, Twitchell, JR. teaches the product management system, except wherein the communication method is an electromagnetic induction method.

In the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the communication method is an electromagnetic induction method (radio waves) [0031] for the benefit of providing non-contact communication between the RFID tags.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the communication method is an electromagnetic induction method as shown in Yagi et al., in Twitchell, JR. device for the benefit of providing non-contact communication between the RFID tags.

Consider claim 4, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein a communication method between the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) operate in accordance with Bluetooth standard [0031] is different from a communication method between the first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) and the semiconductor device (RTF) (130, Fig. 1) using inductive energy [0028].

Consider claim 5, Twitchell JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein the communication method between the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) is any one of an electromagnetic induction method and a microwave method (Bluetooth) [0031].

Consider claim 6, Twitchell, JR. teaches a product management system comprising: a first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1); a second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1); and a reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) for at least one of reading information stored in a semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) and writing information in the semiconductor device

(RFT) (130, Fig. 1), wherein a first packing material (120, Fig. 1) for packing a product (134, Fig. 1) is provided with the first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1), wherein a second packing material (184, Fig. 1) for packing the first packing material (120, Fig. 1) is provided with the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1), wherein the product (134, Fig. 1) is provided with the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1), wherein the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) can communicate with the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1), wherein the first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) can communicate with the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) and the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, fig. 1); and wherein a communication range between the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) is longer than a communication range between the first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) and the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1).

In the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the resonance circuits (1, Fig. 3) comprises an antenna coil (3, Fig. 3) and a capacitor (2, Fig. 3) [0032] for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Although Yagi et al. does not specifically teach the first and second resonance circuit. However, since the first resonance circuit and second resonance circuit are performing same function and contained same structure. Therefore, these resonance circuits are identical redundant circuits, which considered as design choice for the particular application and do not render a patentable weight.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the first resonance circuit comprises a first antenna coil and a

first capacitor, wherein the second resonance circuit comprises a second antenna coil and a second capacitor as shown in Yagi et al., in Twitchell, JR. device for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Consider claim 7, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein the communication method between the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) is any one of an electromagnetic induction method and a microwave method (Bluetooth) [0031].

Consider claim 8, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) is selected from the group of an ID tag, an ID chip, an ID label, an ID seal and an ID sticker [0030].

Consider claims 20 and 21, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein the second packing material (184, Fig. 1) is a transport vehicle [0057 lines 7-12].

Consider claims 23 and 24, Twitchell JR. teaches the product management system.

Twitchell JR. does not teach wherein the first resonance circuit consists of the first antenna coil and the first capacitor, and wherein the second resonance circuit consists of the second antenna coil and the second capacitor.

In the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the resonance circuits (1, Fig. 3) consists an antenna coil (3, Fig. 3) and a capacitor (2, Fig. 3) [0032] for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Although Yagi et al. does not specifically teach the first and second resonance circuit. However, since the first resonance circuit and second resonance circuit are performing same

function and contained same structure. Therefore, these resonance circuits are identical redundant circuits, which considered as design choice for the particular application and do not render a patentable weight.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the first resonance circuit consists a first antenna coil and a first capacitor, wherein the second resonance circuit consists a second antenna coil and a second capacitor as shown in Yagi et al., in Twitchell, JR. device for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

3. Claims 9, 11, 13-19, 25, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Twitchell, JR. (Pub # US 2004/0082296 A1), and further in view of Yagi et al. (Pub # US 2003/0122233 A1) and Arai et al. (Pub # US 2004/0164302 A1).

Consider claim 9, Twitchell, JR. teaches a method comprising: sending at least one of a first signal comprising first information and a first electric power from a reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) to a resonance circuit (MLG or LPRF) (180 or 110, Fig. 1); sending at least one of a second signal comprising the first information and a second electric power from the resonance circuit (MLG or LPRF) (180 or 110, Fig. 1) to a semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) in response to a receipt of said at least one of the first signal and the first electric power; sending a third signal comprising second information from said semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) to the resonance circuit (MLG or LPRF) (180 or 110, Fig. 1) in response to a receipt of said at least one of the second signal and the second electric power by the semiconductor device, sending a fourth signal comprising said second information from the resonance circuit (MLG or

LPRF) (180 or 1110, Fig. 1) to the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1), wherein the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) is attached to a product (134, Fig. 1), the product (134, Fig. 1) is contained in a packing material (120, Fig. 1), the resonance circuit (MLG or LPRF) (180 or 110, Fig. 1) is attached to the packing material (120 or 184, Fig. 1) and the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) is disposed outside of the packing material (120 or 184, Fig. 1).

Twitchell, JR. does not teach wherein the resonance circuit comprises an antenna coil and a capacitor, wherein said semiconductor device comprises a thin film transistor, and an antenna.

In the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the resonance circuit (1, Fig. 3) comprises an antenna coil (3, Fig. 3) and a capacitor (2, Fig. 3) for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal booster circuit details.

Furthermore, in the same field of endeavor, Arai et al. teaches the semiconductor device (RFID tag) comprises a thin film transistor [0076], and an antenna [0074] for the benefit of providing detail description of integrated circuit device IC label.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the resonance circuit comprises an antenna coil and a capacitor as shown in Yagi et al., and the semiconductor device comprises a thin film transistor, and an antenna as shown in Arai et al., in Twitchell, JR. method for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details, and providing detail description of integrated circuit device IC label.

Consider claim 11, Twitchell JR. clearly shows and discloses the method, wherein the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) is selected from the group of an ID tag, an ID chip, an ID label, an ID seal and an ID sticker [0029].

Consider claim 13, Twitchell, JR. teaches a product management system comprising: a semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1); a resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1); a packing material (120, Fig. 1); and a reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) for at least one of reading information stored in the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) and writing information in the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1), wherein the packing material (120, Fig. 1) for packing a product (134, Fig, 1) is provided with the resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1), wherein the product (134, Fig. 1) is provided with the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1), wherein the resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) can communicate with the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1).

Twitchell, JR. does not teach wherein the semiconductor device comprises a thin film transistor, and an antenna, and wherein the resonance circuit comprises an antenna coil and a capacitor.

In the same field of endeavor, Arai et al. teaches the semiconductor device (RFID tag) comprises a thin film transistor [0076], and an antenna [0074] for the benefit of providing detail description of integrated circuit device IC label.

Furthermore, in the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the resonance circuit (1, Fig. 3) comprises comprising an antenna coil (3, Fig. 4) and a capacitor (2, Fig. 4) for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the semiconductor device comprises a thin film transistor, and an antenna as shown in Arai et al., and the resonance circuit comprises an antenna coil and a capacitor as shown in Yagi et al., in Twitchell, JR. device for the benefit of providing detail

description of integrated circuit device IC label, and providing non-contact communication signal boosting details.

Consider claim 14, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein a communication method between the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the first resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1), a communication method between the first resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) and the second resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1), and a communication method between the second resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) and the semiconductor device (130, Fig. 1) are identical to each other [0010].

Consider claim 15, Twitchell, JR. teaches the product management system, except wherein the communication method is an electromagnetic induction method.

In the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the communication method is an electromagnetic induction method (radio wave) [0031] for the benefit of providing non-contact communication between the RFID tags.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the communication method is an electromagnetic induction method as shown in Yagi et al., in Twitchell, JR. and Arai et al. combined device for the benefit of providing non-contact communication between the RFID tags.

Consider claim 16, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein a communication method between the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) operate in accordance with Bluetooth standard [0031] is different from a communication method between the first resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) and the semiconductor device (RTF) (130, Fig. 1) using inductive energy [0028].

Consider claim 17, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein the communication method between the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) and the second resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) is any one of an electromagnetic induction method and a microwave method (Bluetooth) [0031].

Consider claim 18, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the method, wherein the resonance circuit further comprises any one of a battery, a CPU and a memory [0016].

Consider claim 19, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein the resonance circuit further comprises any one of a battery, a CPU and a memory [0016].

Consider claims 25, Twitchell JR. teaches the product management system.

Twitchell JR. does not teach wherein the first resonance circuit consists of the first antenna coil and the first capacitor, and wherein the second resonance circuit consists of the second antenna coil and the second capacitor.

In the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the resonance circuits (1, Fig. 3) consists an antenna coil (3, Fig. 3) and a capacitor (2, Fig. 3) [0032] for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Although Yagi et al. does not specifically teach the first and second resonance circuit. However, since the first resonance circuit and second resonance circuit are performing same function and contained same structure. Therefore, these resonance circuits are identical redundant circuits, which considered as design choice for the particular application and do not render a patentable weight.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the first resonance circuit consists a first antenna coil and a first capacitor, wherein the second resonance circuit consists a second antenna coil and a second capacitor as shown in Yagi et al., in Twitchell, JR. and Arai et al. combined device for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Consider claims 27, Twitchell JR. teaches the product management system.

Twitchell JR. does not teach wherein the resonance circuit consists a the antenna coil and the capacitor.

In the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the resonance circuits (1, Fig. 3) consists an antenna coil (3, Fig. 3) and a capacitor (2, Fig. 3) [0032] for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the resonance circuit consists an antenna coil and the capacitor as shown in Yagi et al., in Twitchell, JR. and Arai et al. combined device for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

4. Claims 10-12, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Twitchell, JR. (Pub # US 2004/0082296 A1), and further in view of Arai et al. (Pub # US 2004/0164302 A1).

Consider claim 10, Twitchell, JR. teaches a method comprising: sending at least one of a first signal comprising first information and a first electric power from a reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) to a first resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1), wherein the first resonance circuit

comprises a first antenna coil (186, Fig. 1); sending at least one of a second signal comprising the first information and a second electric power from the first resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) to a second resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) in response to a receipt of said at least one of the first signal and the first electric power, sending at least one of a third signal comprising the first information and a third electric power from the second resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) to a semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) in response to a receipt of said at least one of the second signal and the second electric power, wherein the second resonance circuit comprises a second antenna coil (embedded within LPRF tag for wireless communication); sending a fourth signal comprising second information from said semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) to the second resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) in response to a receipt of said at least one of the third signal and the third electric power by the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1), sending a fifth signal comprising said second information from the second resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) to the first resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1), sending a sixth signal comprising said second information from the first resonance circuit (MLG) ((180, Fig. 1) to the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1), wherein the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) is attached to a product (134, Fig. 1), the product (134, Fig. 1) is contained in a second packing material (120, Fig. 1), the second resonance circuit (LPRF) (110, Fig. 1) is attached to the second packing material (120, Fig. 1), the second packing material (120, Fig. 1) is contained in a first packing material (184, Fig. 1), the first resonance circuit (MLG) (180, Fig. 1) is attached to the first packing material (184, Fig. 1), and the reader/writer (NIM) (140, Fig. 1) is disposed outside of the first packing material.

Twitchell, JR. does not teach first resonance circuit comprises a first capacitor; second resonance circuit comprises a second capacitor; and wherein said semiconductor device comprises and a thin film transistor, and an antenna.

In the same field of endeavor, Arai et al. teaches the first and second resonance circuits (32, Fig. 3) comprises a capacitor [0067], and semiconductor device (RFID tag) comprises a thin film transistor [0076], and an antenna [0074] for the benefit of converting energy from interrogated signal and storing power in a RFID tag and providing detail description of integrated circuit device IC label.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include first resonance circuit comprises a first capacitor; second resonance circuit comprises a second capacitor; and the semiconductor device comprises a thin film transistor, and an antenna as shown in Arai et al., in Twitchell, JR. method for the benefit of converting energy from interrogated signal and storing power in a RFID tag and providing detail description of integrated circuit device IC label.

Consider claim 11, Twitchell JR. clearly shows and discloses the method, wherein the semiconductor device (RFT) (130, Fig. 1) is selected from the group of an ID tag, an ID chip, an ID label, an ID seal and an ID sticker [0029].

Consider claim 12, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the method, wherein the first packing material (184, Fig. 1) is selected from the group of a suitcase, a corrugated fiberboard, a container and a transporting vehicle [0057 lines 7-12].

Consider claim 22, Twitchell, JR. clearly shows and discloses the product management system, wherein the first packing material (184, Fig. 1) is a transport vehicle [0057 lines 7-12].

5. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Twitchell, JR. (Pub # US 2004/0082296 A1) in view of Arai et al. (Pub # US 2004/0164302 A1) as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Yagi et al. (Pub # US 2003/0122233 A1).

Consider claim 26, Twitchell JR. and Arai et al. combined reference teaches the product management system.

Twitchell JR. and Arai et al. combined reference does not teach wherein the first resonance circuit consists of the first antenna coil and the first capacitor, and wherein the second resonance circuit consists of the second antenna coil and the second capacitor.

In the same field of endeavor, Yagi et al. teaches the resonance circuits (1, Fig. 3) consists an antenna coil (3, Fig. 3) and a capacitor (2, Fig. 3) [0032] for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Although Yagi et al. does not specifically teach the first and second resonance circuit. However, since the first resonance circuit and second resonance circuit are performing same function and contained same structure. Therefore, these resonance circuits are identical redundant circuits, which considered as design choice for the particular application and do not render a patentable weight.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the first resonance circuit consists a first antenna coil and a first capacitor, wherein the second resonance circuit consists a second antenna coil and a second capacitor as shown in Yagi et al., in Twitchell, JR. and Arai combined device for the benefit of providing non-contact communication signal boosting circuit details.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 10/6/2011 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, Twitchell teaches an apparatus for tracking product with a plurality of wireless transceivers are associated with assets and each transceiver is assigned a class designation representative of an attribute, characteristic, relation, or behavior of its respective asset; Yagi et al. teaches the component details of an RFID tag used in Twitchell's apparatus. Therefore, the combined reference teaches the apparatus for perform product management function along with structure detail for each components in the system.

7. Applicant's arguments filed 10/6/2011 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claims 1, 6, 9, 10, and 13. Applicant argues that Yagi fails to teach an capacitor as claimed by Applicant, wherein the reference numeral 2 is an IC chip not a capcitor. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. As Applicant acknowledged, Yagi teaches the IC chip as numeral 2 described in Fig. 3, he also, further disclosed wherein the IC chip, the capacitor is included in the IC chip [0032]. Therefore, the capacitor is not numbered in the drawing and it is

indeed embedded in the IC chip, and the Examiner cited numeral 2 in Fig. 3 and paragraph 32 for shown the capacitor.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JACK WANG whose telephone number is (571)272-1938. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Bugg can be reached on 571-272-2998. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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